PIRIVENA ENGLISH

GRADE 4

Educational Publications Department

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The National Anthem of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka Matha
Apa Sri Lanka Namo Namo Namo Namo Matha
Sundara siri barinee, surendi athi sobamana Lanka
Dhanya dhanaya neka mal palaturu piri jaya bhoomiya ramya
Apa hata sepa siri setha sadana jeewanaye matha
Piliganu mena apa bhakthi pooja Namo Namo Matha
Apa Sri Lanka Namo Namo Namo Namo Matha
Oba we apa vidya
Obamaya apa sathya
Oba we apa shakthi
Apa hada thula bhakthi
Oba apa aloke
Apage anuprane
Oba apa jeevana we
Apa mukthiya oba we
Nava jeevana demine, nithina apa pubudukaran matha
Gnana veerya vadawamina regena yanu mana jaya bhoomi kara
Eka mavakage daru kela bevina
Yamu yamu vee nopama
Prema vada sema bheda durerada
Namo, Namo Matha
Apa Sri Lanka Namo Namo Namo Namo Matha

තිළිණය ලෙසින් රජයෙන් මේ පොත ලදිමි
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මේ පොත එන වසරෙ වෙන කෙනකුට පුදමි

அரசின் வெகுமதியாய் நூலிதனைப் பெற்றேன்
அறிவு பெருகிடவே நூலிதனைக் கற்பேன்
தாய் நாட்டின் வளமெனவும் நூலிதனைக் காப்பேன்
பல மாணவரும் பயின்றிடவே நூலிதையே அளிப்பேன்

From the government, I received this as a gift
I'll read it, light up my knowledge and practise thrift
On my country's own behalf, I'll protect the national resources
And offer this book to another one as a fresh garland of roses



Message of the Hon. Minister of Education

'Pirivena' became the centre of the education of Sri Lanka as that entity has been providing education on languages, religions, ethics etc. for a long time for both Buddhist clergies and lay students. It was a university-like education centre which made not only the lay and clergy students in the country but the students overseas also knowledgeable. Students were given a curriculum prepared in accordance with the needs of each era through Pirivena education. Therefore, such education centres became august all over the world.

It is true that the quality of the Pirivena education got deteriorated especially with foreign invasions; Portuguese, Dutch and English. But, Sri Lanka was fortunate to have a dedicated clergy like Ven. Asarana Sarana Sangaraja Thero who actively contributed towards reestablishing the Higher Ordination of Sri Lanka in 1753.

Our sole intention is to make the concept of free education meaningful in every field of education including the Pirivena Education. The Government expends a large sum of money to provide you with all the Pirivena textbooks free of charge with the hope of making the student population aware of discipline, ethics and bonhomie and imparting them to the public through student population.

I think, we are fortunate to be able to provide you this textbook free of charge. I hope that this book would help developing knowledge and virtues of both the clergy and lay students in the Pirivena institutes.

Akila Viraj Kariyawasam
Minister of Education

Message from the Nayaka Thero, the Director of Pirivena Education

We are fortunate to have been born as humans. Therefore, as humans, we must make our lives more successful. There is a variety of righteous ways that we can follow to achieve this end. Amongst them, what we should do during our childhood is learning. The enthusiasm that you show towards education decides whether you would lead a happy or a sad life in the future. You must keep in mind that the childhood during which you could study would soon go by.

The majority of clergy and lay students, who are engaged in pirivena education, are children of poor parents. How fortunate are such children to be given the opportunity to study in a pirivena? We must show our gratitude to our parents, our venerable teachers who ordained us, all those who helped us in education and to this country. We can do that only if we study the preaching and acquire good attitudes and skills to gain a successful status in the society.

Look at the many clergy and lay personalities who have become savants, as well as wealthy and powerful characters in Sri Lanka and in other countries. All of them have acquired education through hard work and dedication. They have gone through immense difficulties to provide themselves with food and educational materials. However, today they lead successful and happy lives while bringing happiness to those who have helped them by studying hard with enthusiasm and excellent management of time.

There are millions of children spending hand to mouth lives with no sufficient food to eat, medicine for their ailments or books for their studies. However, despite their poverty-stricken state, they continue their studies until they achieve their ultimate goal. We are not that unfortunate when we compare our lives with that of such miserable children. We receive food free of charge either from the pirivena or from donors. We are given free textbooks and robes by the government. We receive free education from pirivena and school. Moreover, due to the Suraksha insurances scheme of the government, we receive a free health insurance too.

At present, people in the world suffer from lack of water and food. Lord Buddha, our noblest teacher, has taught us to make the maximum use of food, water and robes. Wastage of such resources is an offence as well as a demerit. You are given these textbooks free of charge. Do not forget that the government has spent a huge amount of money taken from the general public of this country to produce them.

Please use these textbooks carefully and efficiently; enrich your knowledge; pass your examinations well. Determine to be a virtuous citizen with compassion for all and love for your country.

Professor Rev. Nabiriththankadawara Gnanarathana Nayaka Thero
Director of Education (Piriven)
Ministry of Education

Foreword

All beings, which are born, exist for some time and depart. In between the time of their existence, both visible and unnoticeable changes occur continuously and unceasingly. Everything, both living and non-living is subjected to face this transformation because all the worldly things are impermanent or transient.

However, the syllabi as well as the textbooks for Pirivena English subject had remained unchanged for more than two decades while the school syllabi have undergone complete revisions from time to time resulting in the introduction of new textbooks during that period.

Anyway, you are fortunate to follow this new textbook prepared in accordance with the new syllabus. I think, you will be able to learn English more enthusiastically and effectively using this book.

I must be thankful to Ven. Professor Nabirittankadawara Gnanaratana Thero, Director of Pirivena Education Branch of the Ministry of Education, who had a firm determination that all the Pirivena English Textbooks are to be introduced anew for all the grades within one year. If he had not urged both his staff and mine, this book series would not have come to your hand this year. Then, as the Pirivena students, you would have become underprivileged.

I offer my sincere thanks to all those who helped to compile this book successfully, and to the staff of the Educational Publications Department.

I.M.K.B. Ilangasinghe
Commissioner General of Educational Publications
Educational Publications Department
Isurupaya
Battaramulla
22.02.2018

Competency levels to be covered in grade four

Unit 1 - Love Nature

Activity 1	- 5.1, 6.4
Activity 2	- 5.3
Activity 3	- 3.1
Activity 4	- 8.3
Activity 5	- 5.6
Activity 6	- 6.3
Activity 7	- 5.5, 7.2
Activity 8	- 5.5, 7.3
Activity 9	- 1.1, 4.1
Activity 10	- 5.5
Activity 11	- 5.6

Unit 2 - Buddhist Customs and Traditions

Activity 1	- 5.4
Activity 2	- 3.1
Activity 3	- 5.5
Activity 4	- 5.3, 8.5
Activity 5	- 4.1
Activity 6	- 5.5
Activity 7	- 5.5
Activity 8	- 5.2
Activity 9	- 8.2
Activity 10	- 5.2

Unit 3 – Our Heritage

Activity 1	- 5.1
Activity 2	- 3.1
Activity 3	- 5.5
Activity 4	- 6.15
Activity 5	- 3.2
Activity 6	- 4.1
Activity 7	- 2.1, 6.1
Activity 8	- 2.1,2.2
Activity 9	- 8.4
Activity 10	- 5.5
Activity 11	- 6.7
Activity 12	- 6.7

Unit 4 – Dispassionate Bliss

Activity 1	- 5.1
Activity 2	- 6.2
Activity 3	- 5.1
Activity 4	- 5.6
Activity 5	- 8.2
Activity 6	- 8.2
Activity 7	- 4.3
Activity 8	- 3.3, 6.6
Activity 9	- 7.1
Activity 10	- 6.16
Activity 11	- 6.16
Activity 12	- 6.5
Activity 13	- 4.3
Activity 14	- 1.2

Unit 5 – National Heroes and Scholars

Activity 1	- 4.2
Activity 2	- 5.4
Activity 3	- 8.6
Activity 4	- 5.1
Activity 5	- 3.3
Activity 6	- 1.2
Activity 7	- 3.2
Activity 8	- 7.3
Activity 9	- 1.1,1.4
Activity 10	- 5.4
Activity 11	- 5.1
Activity 12	- 6.14, 6.12, 6.11
Activity 13	- 6.14

Unit 7 – The greatest teacher

Activity 1	- 6.10
Activity 2	- 6.10
Activity 3	- 5.1
Activity 4	- 5.1
Activity 5	- 7.2
Activity 6	- 5.1
Activity 7	- 4.1
Activity 8	- 7.2
Activity 9	- 5.1
Activity 10	- 6.15
Activity 11	- 5.3

Unit 6 – The Sangha

Activity 1	- 5.1
Activity 2	- 1.4
Activity 3	- 5.1
Activity 4	- 5.4
Activity 5	- 5.1
Activity 6	- 6.3
Activity 7	- 6.8
Activity 8	- 6.13
Activity 9	- 1.4
Activity 10	- 5.5, 6.7
Activity 11	- 1.3

Unit 8 – Be Innovative

Activity 1	- 5.1
Activity 2	- 8.1
Activity 3	- 1.1
Activity 4	- 6.15
Activity 5	- 6.15
Activity 6	- 6.15
Activity 7	- 5.1
Activity 8	- 6.8
Activity 9	- 7.1
Activity 10	- 4.3
Activity 11	- 4.3
Activity 12	- 3.3
Activity 13	- 5.6

Unit 9 – Harmonious Living

Activity 1	- 5.4
Activity 2	- 5.1
Activity 3	- 7.3, 8.5
Activity 4	- 4.1
Activity 5	- 2.3
Activity 6	- 4.1
Activity 7	- 6.10
Activity 8	- 6.9
Activity 9	- 6.9

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CONTENTS

Dear Student,

Please do not write anything in this book. Use your exercise book to do the activities that appear here.

Love Nature 1

Act Out

Yesterday morning some grade four pupils of Subodha Maha Pirivena gathered beneath the Bo tree to prepare the agenda for the English Literary Association meeting which is to be held on 20th February.



Venerable Palitha : It's very calm here, isn't it?

Venerable Samitha : Yes, that's why the Buddha selected this tree for shelter.

Venerable Kashyapa: I see. Aren't there any other trees that the other Buddhas had used for this purpose?

Venerable Saradha : Why not? Our previous Buddhas had used different trees such as Na, Bamboo and Banyan.

Venerable Kashyapa : How does a tree become a Bodhi?

Venerable Palitha : Well, when a Bodhisattva attains Enlightenment beneath a particular tree, that tree becomes the Bodhi or Bo tree.

Venerable Samitha : That's true.

Venerable Saradha : By the way, shall we start our discussion?

Venerable Kashyapa : Yes, the agenda. What should be the first item? Where shall we have the discussion?

Venerable Samitha : Shall we have it on this terrace?

Venerable Kashyapa : Good idea!

Venerable Samitha : Inviting the Chief Incumbent to the head table for religious observances should be the first item.

Venerable Palitha : Yes, the next will be the welcome speech.

Venerable Saradha : Then, the minutes of the previous meeting will be read by the secretary.

Venerable Kashyapa : What about the confirmation of the minutes?

Venerable Saradha : That should be the next item on the agenda.

Venerable Palitha : Ah, there goes the bell! We've got to go to class now.

Venerable Samitha : Yes, let's continue this discussion during the interval.

Activity 01 - **Reading**

Answer the questions given below.

1. Who met beneath the Bo tree?
2. Why did they meet there?
3. According to the conversation, what is the first item on the agenda?
4. How does a tree become a Bodhi?
5. What are the names of the trees mentioned in the conversation?

Activity 02 - Group Work

A. Read the conversation again and list the items on the agenda in the correct order.

Agenda

The English Literary Association of Subodha Maha Pirivena

Date: 20th February **Venue: Bodhi terrace**

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

Activity 03 - Listening

A) Listen to the teacher and tick (✓) the most appropriate picture.

1

a) 

(.........)

b) 

(.........)

2

a) 

(.........)

b) 

(.........)

3

a) 

(.........)

b) 

(.........)

4

a) 

(.........)

b) 

(.........)

5

a) 

(.........)

b) 

(.........)

Activity 04 - Speaking

The English Literary Association of your pirivena is having its monthly meeting. Using the phrases/ expressions given below, hold this meeting in your class.

I would like to	I would like to propose…..
I cordially invite.....	I'm sorry, I oppose this because…
It is time to	Excuse me, I have something to say...
The next item on the agenda.....	Could anyone second it, please?
Thank you for your idea….	Any other suggestions?
I agree because …..	Would anyone like to propose anything else?
Thank you for attending the meeting	I would like to welcome you …..



Our Sacred Land

We are part of the earth and it is part of us. The perfumed flowers are our sisters; the deer; the horses; the great eagle; these are our brothers; the rocky crests; the juices in the meadows; the body heat of the pony, and man, all belong to the same family.

So we will consider your offer to buy our land, but it will not be easy, for this land is sacred to us. The shining water that moves in the streams and rivers, is not just water, but the blood of our ancestors. If we **sell** you our land, you must remember that it is sacred, and you must **teach** your children that it is sacred, and that each ghostly reflection in the clear water of the lakes, tells of events and memories in the life of my people. The water's murmur is the view of my father's father.

The rivers are our brothers, they quench our thirst. The rivers **carry** our canoes, and **feed** our children. If we sell you our land, you must remember and teach your children that the rivers are our brothers, and yours, and you must henceforth give the rivers the kindness you would **give** any brother.

He treats his mother, the earth, and his brother, the sky as things to be bought, plundered, sold like sheep or bright beads. His appetite will **devour** the earth and leave behind only a desert.

Chief Seattle

Activity 05 - Reading

A) Complete the sentences with the given words or phrases.

(our land / belong to / behind / our thirst / voice of)

1. All …………….. the same family.
2. The water's murmur is the ……….. my father's father.
3. If I sell you ………you must remember that it is sacred.
4. The rivers are our brothers, they quench ………..
5. His appetite will devour the earth and leave ………only a desert.

B) Read the above extract and answer the questions below.

1. According to the passage,
   a) Who are our sisters and brothers?
   b) Who belongs to the same family?
   c) Whose blood moves in the streams and rivers?
2. According to Chief Seattle, what must one remember if one chooses to sell one's land?
3. Who does the speaker refer to as 'you', in the passage?
4. According to the speaker, what do the rivers do?
5. Do you think the speaker should consider the offer to buy the land? Give reasons for your answer.

Activity 06

A) Study the example given from the text and find the words that describe the nouns given in the table.

Describing word/ adjective	Noun
e.g. :- great	eagle
1	flowers
2	crests
3	water
4	reflection
5	beads

B) Copy the bold typed words in the text above into your writing book and write their past form.

1. sell -
2. teach -
3. carry -
4. feed -
5. give -
6. devour -

Activity 07 - Writing

Use the points given in the graph and write a paragraph in your writing book.



Learning Point

How to write a paragraph

We can find three kinds of sentences in a paragraph.

1) Topic sentence
   This is an expansion of the topic.
2) Supportive sentences
   These sentences support the topic sentence.
   There are four or five sentences in this kind.
3) Concluding sentence
   This can be the summary of what you have said so far or what you plan to do.

Read the following paragraph on "Water for Life".

Water for Life

Among our essential needs, water comes first as we cannot live a single day without water. Seventy percent of our body consists of water. It shows how important water is. In addition, we need plenty of water for our daily activities. Animals and plants need water as we do. So we must protect this valuable gift of nature.

Activity 08 - Writing

Write a paragraph on **"Trees are Our Friends"** (use **50-60** words).

Enrichment

How small we are, how little we know

We laugh, we cry, we live, we die
When we are gone, the world goes on
We love, we hate, we learn too late
How small we are, how little we know

We hear, we touch, we talk too much
Of things we have no knowledge of
We see, we feel yet can't conceal
How small we are, how little we know

See how the time moves softly by
We don't know how, we don't know why
We reach so high and fall so low
The more we learn, the less we know

Too soon the time to go will come
Too late the will to carry on
And so we leave so much undone
How small we are, how little we know

Vocabulary
conceal - to hide something
undone – not finished

Activity 09 - Reading

a) Find rhyming words for the following.

1. low ……………………..
2. cry ……………………..
3. hate ……………………..
4. touch ……………………..
5. buy …………………….

b) Find antonyms for the following words from the poem.

1. laugh …………………….
2. live …………………….
3. love …………………….

4. high ....
5. more ....

c) Select the suitable word class for the words given in the box.

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs
....			....

see,	softly,
late,	things

Activity 10

Which stanza of the poem describes the following sentences best?

a) When we get more knowledge, we understand that we have more to know. (..................)
b) We have to leave the world before doing much. (..................)
c) We are late to understand that we lack knowledge. (..................)
d) Though we talk a lot, we know very little. (..................)

Activity 11 - **Writing**

Write the above poem in your own words.

Buddhist Customs and Traditions

2

Two students of grade 4 in Sri Vajira Pirivena are at the noticeboard. They are reading the Poya day programme.

Notice

The Poya Day Programme of Sri Vajira Pirivena

6.00 a.m.	- Observing the Eight precepts
6.30 a.m.	- Buddha Pooja
7.00 a.m.	- Offering alms
8.00 a.m.	- Dhamma sermon conducted by Venerable Wanawasala Dhammawasa
9.15 a.m.	- Dhamma discussion by Venerable Panadure Wimaladhamma
10.15 a.m.	- Morning tea
10.30 a.m.	- Meditation programme
11.00 a.m.	- Buddha Pooja conducted by Venerable Yatiyana Wijitawansa
11.30 a.m.	- Offering alms to the Sanga and the participants
1.00 p.m.	- Dhamma discussion by Venerable Ahangama Wajirabuddhi
2.00 p.m.	- A discussion on selected Jataka stories by Venerable Kalukondayawe Saranatissa
3.00 p.m.	- Evening tea/ soft drinks
3.30 p.m.	- Meditation programme

4.30 p.m.	- Bodhi Pooja conducted by Venerable Ahangama Wajirabuddhi
5.45 pm.	- End of the programme

Vijitha : Have you seen this notice?

Saman : No, let's read it.

Vijitha : There are a number of interesting items on the programme.

Saman : Yes, there is a Dhamma discussion in the morning and another in the afternoon. Who will be conducting them?

Vijitha : The Dhamma discussion in the morning will be conducted by Venerable Panadure Wimaladhamma and the afternoon one by Venerable Ahangama Wajirabuddhi.

Saman : I would like to take part in the Bodhi Pooja. Would you like to join me?

Vijitha : Sure, I will bring some flowers and incense sticks for the Pooja and you can bring some oil and wicks for the lamps.

Saman : What about the Dhamma discussion?

Vijitha : There's one in the morning and another in the afternoon.

Saman : Yes, I'm sure that they will be interesting.

Vijitha : Mmmm. I'm looking forward to the discussion on the Jataka stories; what about you?

Saman : Me too. Do you know what Jataka stories he will be discussing?

Vijitha : No, I don't.

Saman : Oh, there goes the bell! Let's go to class now and I must tell my mother about the Poya day programme. I an sure she'd like to come too.

Vijitha : I will tell my mother too.

Activity 01 – Reading

A) Answer the following questions.

01. What was displayed on the noticeboard?
02. Who was reading it ?
03. What will Vijitha and Saman bring for the Bodhi Pooja?
04. What are the items on the programme held twice?
05. Who do Vijitha and Saman plan to inform about the Poya day programme?

B) Write if the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.

1. An English day programme is displayed on the noticeboard.
2. The evening Bodhi Pooja is conducted by Venerable Panadure Wimaladhamma.
3. There will only be one Dhamma sermon and one meditation programme for the day.
4. There will be a discussion on the eight precepts.
5. Vijitha and Saman will tell their mothers about the Poya day programme.

Activity 02 - Listening

Listen to the teacher and put the eight precepts in the right order (Put the number in the correct box).

Eight Precepts in English

☐ I promise to abstain from taking what is not given.

☐ I promise to abstain from eating any solid food after noon.

☐ I promise to abstain from using intoxicating drinks and drugs.

☐ I promise to abstain from dancing, singing, playing or listening to music, watching entertainments and wearing cosmetics, perfumes

or jewellery.

☐ I promise to abstain from false speech.

☐ I promise to abstain from committing adultery .

☐ I promise to abstain from using high and luxurious beds.

☐ I promise to abstain from intentionally taking the life of any living being.

Activity 03 - **Reading**

These are some of the questions which the devotees came up with during the Dhamma discussion. Select the suitable answer and write the number in the space given.

Questions

1. Venerable Sir, can you name the Triple Gem ? (..........................)
2. What are the Four Noble Truths? (..........................)
3. Venerable Sir, may I know the Noble Eightfold Path? (..........................)
4. Could you please tell me the Three Characteristics? (..........................)
5. Could you please tell me the two extremes of life? (..........................)

Answers

1. Self mortification , self indulgence
2. Impermanence, suffering, non-self
3. Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha
4. Suffering, the origin of suffering, the cessation of suffering, the path to the cessation of suffering
5. Right view, right resolve, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, mindfulness, Samadhi

Activity 04 -
How to conduct a *Bodhi Pooja*



A Bodhi Pooja is a common practice done by all Buddhists to show their respect to the Bodhi tree. It is better to know how to perform a Bodhi Pooja appropriately. Before you engage in a Bodhi Pooja you are supposed to be clean. Then, you must collect fresh clean water into a pitcher and add either some fragrant powder or scented flowers like jasmine. You also need, incense sticks and oil lamps for the Bodhi Pooja. It is good to choose a time when you feel that you are in need of blessings. It is suitable to wear white or light-coloured appropriate clothing for this occasion. Before you start the Bodhi Pooja, you have to sweep the premises around the Bodhi tree.

To begin the Bodhi Pooja, you must take the water pitcher into your hand respectfully and tread around the Bodhi tree murmuring the Nine qualities of the Buddha. While doing this, you pour water to the roots of the Bodhi tree in all directions. Next, you offer flowers to the Bodhi tree, light oil lamps and incense sticks. Then, you sit by the Bodhi tree and chant verses and stanzas to venerate the Bodhi tree. After this, it is better if you could chant Sutras such as *MahaMangala, Ratana, Karaniyametta* and *Dhammachakkappavattana*. Furthermore, engaging in meditation under the Bodhi tree will be useful for relaxation of your mind. To conclude the Bodhi Pooja, it is customary to transfer merit to the departed ones and deities.

Activity 05

Answer the following questions.

1. What do you do before starting a Bodhi Pooja?
2. Where do you conduct a Bodhi Pooja?
3. What kind of clothes should you wear when conducting a Bodhi Pooja?
4. What kind of Sutras do you chant under the Bodhi tree?
5. How do we usually conduct a Bodhi Pooja?

Activity 06

Copy the following grid into your writing book and place the underlined words in the above text in the correct column.

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs

Activity 07

Go through the passage on Bodhi Pooja and find antonyms for the following words.

1. rare
2. remove
3. bad
4. impure
5. black
6. finish
7. after
8. stand
9. worse
10. useless

Activity 08

Go throught the above text and find synonyms for the following words.

1. appropriate
2. walk
3. pure
4. want
5. begin
6. worship
7. whispering
8. finish
9. give
10. fragrant

Activity 09

Better than...

Adapted from Dhammapada Sahassa Vagga

Better than a thousand
Hollow words
Is one word that brings peace.
Better than a thousand

Hollow verses
Is one verse that brings peace.
Better tha a hundred
Hollow lines

Is one line of the law bringing peace.
It is better to conquer yourself
Than to win a thousand battles.
Then the victory is yours.

Read the above poem and answer the following questions.

a) What is the title of this poem?

b) How do we bring peace to our lives?

c) Can you find rhyming words in this poem?

d) What is better to win than a thousand battles?

e) What is the message given in the poem?

Activity 10

Mudras – Symbolic hand positions of Buddhist rituals
Study these pictures and match them with the explanations given below.
(Put the correct number in the box given under each picture.)

A



B



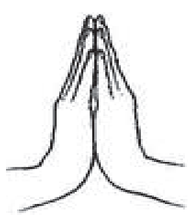
C



D



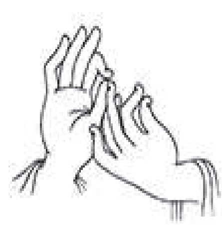
E



F



G



H



Extracted from Buddhism - Grade 11
Illustrations by D.G. Prasanna Wimalaratne

1

Namaskara Mudra

Gesture of greeting, prayer and respect made by those devoted to the path taught by the Buddha.

2

Dhammachakra Mudra

The gesture of teaching interpreted as turning the Wheel of Law. The hands are held level with the heart, the thumbs and index fingers form circles.

3

Dhyana Mudra

The gesture of absolute balance and meditative poise. The hands are relaxed in the lap. The tips of the thumbs and fingers touch each other.

4

Abhaya Mudra

Gesture of reassurance, blessing and protection.
Do not fear.

5

Vitakka Mudra

Intellectual argument and discussion. The circle formed by the thumb and index finger is the sign of the Wheel of Law.

6

Bhumisparsa Mudra

The Buddha touched the ground to call the earth goddess *Sthavara* to bear witness to his awakening.

7

Varada Mudra

Fulfilment of all wishes, the gesture of charity.

8

Jhana Mudra

Teaching. The hand is held at chest level and the thumb and index finger again form the Wheel of Law.

Our Heritage 3

Act Out

The Aluvihare Rock Temple



A group of grade 04 sudents of Sri Rahula Pirivena were asked to prepare a booklet on the Cultural Triangle for a classroom assignment. Therefore, they organized their annual trip to the Cultural Triangle. On their way to Dambulla, they had their breakfast at the famous 'Aluvihare Rock Temple' in Matale. There, they met Venerable Dunukewatte Rathana, who resides at the temple.

Students : Good morning, Venerable Sir!

Venerable Rathana : Good morning ! Where are you from?

Student - 1 : From Gampaha, Venerable Sir.

Venerable Rathana : You must have left Gampaha early in the morning.

Students - 2 : Yes, we did. This temple is situated in a very attractive location, isn't it?

Venerable Rathana: Yes, indeed. It is surrounded by the picturesque Knuckles Mountains.

Student - 1	:	Venerable Sir, Could you please give us some more information about this temple?
Venerable Rathana	:	Yes, certainly. Here is a brochure about this temple. Take it. It has all the information you need.
Students	:	Thank you very much, Venerable Sir.
Venerable Rathana	:	You're welcome. May the Triple Gem bless you!

Activity 01 - **Reading**

A) Answer these questions.

1. What were the students asked to prepare?
2. Who did they meet at the temple?
3. Where did they have their breakfast?
4. What is the name of the mountain range that surrounds the temple ?
5. Write synonyms from the text.

   a. fascinating ....

   b. scenic ....

   c. lives ....

   d. yearly ....

Discourse Markers

Discourse markers are linking words which help to keep a conversation or a text flowing smoothly.

eg:- **however, then , nevertheless, therefore, after that**

Look at the following example taken from the text.

A group of grade 04 sudents of Sri Rahula Pirivena were asked to prepare a booklet on the Cultural Triangle for a classroom assignment .<u>Therefore,</u> they organized their annual trip to the Cultural Triangle.

Activity 02 - **Grammar**

Fill in the blanks using the discourse markers given below.

(therefore, after that, then)

Last Sunday was a Poya day. .... I went to temple with my mother. First, we offered flowers to the stupa. .... we paid homage to the Bodhi tree. .... we offered flowers to the Buddha in the shrine room.

Activity 03 – **Reading & Speaking**

A) Here is a page taken from the brochure given by Venerable Rathana . Read it and answer the questions given below.

In the 1st century BC, during the reign of King Valagamba, Sri Lanka underwent a famine for 12 years. As a result, the Buddhist monks did not receive sufficient alms and faced many difficulties.

Thereafter, they managed to live on the banks of the Mahaweli River under difficult conditions and survived for 12 years till the famine came to an end.

However, there was a South Indian invasion and the Buddhist monks of that time realized that due to the prevailing situation, memorizing and repeating the Dhamma (doctrine) was difficult.

Meanwhile, King Valagamba, who had been overthrown by a rebellion during the invasion from South India, regained the throne by defeating the invaders after fourteen years.

As a result, the monks who left for India and for the hilly areas of Sri Lanka, during the difficult period, returned to Anuradhapura, and decided to transcribe the Tripitaka for the use of future generations.

The monks selected the Aluvihare Rock Temple in Matale as the most suitable and secure place to carry out this important task.

The entire transcription was done in Pali and in books made of ola leaves, locally known as Puskola Poth. These books were made up from the leaves of the palmyra tree , also known as the talipot palm. A metal stylus was used to inscribe the characters on the ola leaves.

1. According to the passage, what happened in Sri Lanka in the 1st century BC?
2. Who was the King of Sri Lanka at that time?
3. What happened to him?
4. Where did the Buddhist monks go ?
5. Why did the Buddhist monks come back?
6. What did the monks do after they returned, and why?
7. Where did the monks decide to transcribe the Dhamma and why?
8. On what was the Dhamma transcribed and how was it done?

B) Using the information given in the above passage, make a speech on the topic "Transcription of the Dhamma".

You may begin like this…
"Venerable Principal, dear teachers and my dear friends. I am going to speak on …"
Use discourse markers such as **however**, **therefore, as a result**, and **meanwhile.**

Learing Point
Relative Pronouns
Read these sentences and see how they are connected to each other.
* They met Venerable Dunukewatte Rathana, ***who*** resides at the temple.
* It is situated in a very attractive place, ***which*** is surrounded by the Knuckles mountains.

These underlined words are called relative pronouns.

Note.		
Relative pronoun		connected with
Who	..........>	persons
Which	..........>	things/animals
That	..........>	persons/animals/things

Note.

When a relative clause identifies the noun that comes before it, we do not use commas to separate the relative clause .

e.g.:-**The dictionary which I bought yesterday cost two thousand rupees.**

The relative clause ***which I bought yesterday*** tells the reader which dictionary is being referred to.

When a reative clause does not identify the noun that comes before it but simply gives some additional information about it, we set off the relative clause with commas.

In this kind of situation we can use only **who** or **which** and not **that**.

e.g.:- The Aluvihara Rock Temple , which is in the Matale distirict, is visited by many Buddhst devotees.

The relative clause ***which is in the Matale district*** simply gives some additional information about the Aluvihara Rock Temple rather than identifying it.

Activity 04 - Grammar

Join these sentences using relative pronouns, **who , which** or **that**. The first one is done for you.



A reclining statue of the Buddha

e.g.:-

1. This is a reclining statue of the Buddha.
2. It is in the Aluvihare temple . (which)

This is a reclining statue of the Buddha which is in the Aluvihare temple.



King Walagamba

(1) 1.King Valagamba was the ruler of Sri Lanka.

2. He was overthrown for a short period of time by a rebellion. (who)



An Arch of the Dragon

(1) 1.This is an Arch of the Dragon.

2.It is found at the entrance to the shrine room. (which)

Activity 05

Join these sentences using the relative pronouns **who /which/that.**

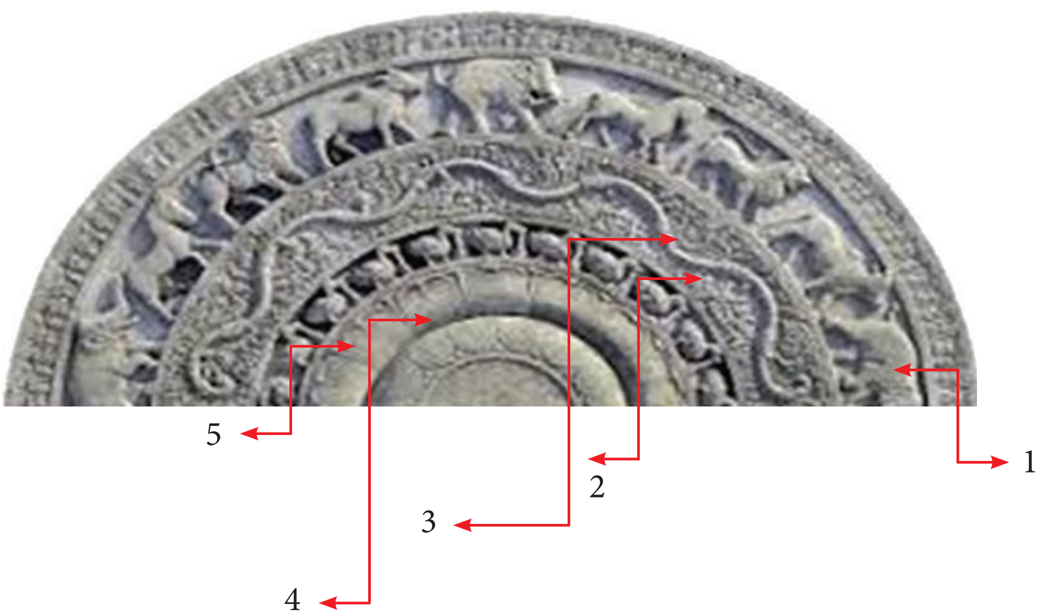
1) 1. I met a woman.
   2. She can speak six languages.

2) 1. Binara was wearing a hat.
   2. It was too big for him.

3) 1. An elephant is an animal.
   2. It is used to carry heavy logs.

Activity 06 - **Listening**

Listen to the teacher and label the following picture of a moonstone.



Activity 07 - **Reading**

Look at the picture of the moonstone and fill in the blanks using the following words.

four , first, third, fourth, half,

A moonstone of the Anuradhapura period

The moonstone was first created during the latter stage of the ancient

Anuradhapura Kingdom. It was only placed at entrances to Buddhist temples during this period.

The carvings of the semi-circular stone slab are the same in every moonstone. A 1................ lotus is carved in the centre, which is enclosed by several concentric bands. The 2 .... band from the half lotus is decorated with a procession of swans, followed by a band with an intricate foliage design known as Liyavel. The 3.................. band has carvings of four animals : elephants, lions, horses and bulls. These 4................. animals follow each other in a procession symbolizing the four stages in life: growth, energy, power and forbearance. The 5 .... and outermost band contains a carving of flames.

Activity 08

Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.

A	B
1) half	a) leaves of a tree
2) centre	b) semi
3) foliage	c) being patient
4) stage	d) middle point
5) forbearance	e) period of development

Makara Thorana (The Arch of Dragon)



Makara Thorana is a common sight found both at the entrance to the temple and over the structure where the statue of the Buddha is placed. This imaginary carving basically consists of parts of different animals. The *Makara* has the front of an elephant , the feet of a lion, the ear of a pig and the body of a fish living in water, with sharp teeth , the eyes of the *Hanuman* , and a decorative tail.

Activity 09

Match the body parts of the Dragon with the animals.

A	B
1. front	a. fish
2. ear	b. elephant
3. body	c. pig
4. feet	d. hanuman
5. eyes	e. lion

Activity 10 - **Vocabulary**

Word Search

D	C	P	A	R	E	N	T	S	B
H	P	A	R	C	H	E	R	M	R
O	B	M	O	N	K	S	I	T	E
M	U	H	B	Z	O	T	A	R	A
A	D	L	E	U	T	E	N	I	K
G	D	E	B	X	L	E	G	A	F
E	H	T	O	U	R	L	L	N	A
B	A	O	Y	F	O	W	A	G	S
F	R	E	S	C	O	E	S	L	T
I	U	S	E	G	M	T	J	E	V

A) Find as many words as possible from the word search above.

B) Find words with similar meaning for the following words/ phrases from the word search above.

i. Bhikkhu ………………………………..
ii. Wall paintings …………………………………
iii. Reverence ……..……………………….
iv. Morning meal ………………………………..

Used to

If something used to happen , it happened regularly or all the time in the past , but does not happen now.

e.g.: I **used to** smoke, but I gave up a couple of years ago.

We use "be + used to '′ to talk about something that we are familiar with.

e.g.: I'm **used to** getting up early.

We' re used to the noise from the traffic now.

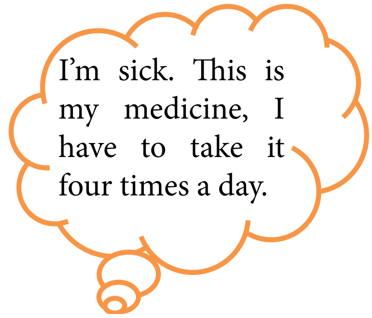
Activity 11 - Grammar

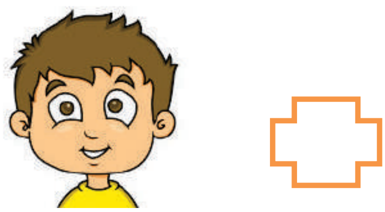
Complete these sentences .Use **used to + verb (present)**.

e.g.:- When I was a child, I used to eat chocolates.

1. Binara …………………………a car, but he sold it a few years ago.
2. Nikila ……………………………a lot, but he does not read much these days.
3. I ……………………………………tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
4. "Have you got a car?" "No , I …………………………… one but I sold it".

I have to …





We use "have to" to indicate necessity or obligation.

I /you/ we/they ………....> have to

he/she/it ……….> has to

e.g.:- I'll be late for work tomorrow. I **have** to go to the dentist.

Ravi starts work at 7 o' clock. So he **has** to get up early.

Activity 12

Complete the sentences.Use *have to or has to + one of these verbs:*

read, wear, travel, face, teach.

1. My eyes are not very good. I ………………….. glasses.
2. At the end of the term all the students …………………… a test.
3. Venerabla Shantha is studying literature. He ………………….. a lot of books.
4. Dinuth doesn't understand much English. You …………………. him very slowly.
5. Sunimal is not often at home. He …………………a lot in his job.

Dispassionate Bliss

4

Act Out

Two students of Nigrodha Pirivena are talking with each other about their Cultural Day programme.

Venerable Sumana : Good morning, Venerable! Have you found anything for our presentation for the "Cultural Day programme"?

Venerable Uditha: No, not yet. But I read an interesting article recently.

Venerable Sumana: What's it about?

Venerable Uditha: It's about a famous Buddhist monk.

Venerable Sumana: Oh, I see. I'd like to have a look at it.

Venerable Uditha: It's about Venerable Walpola Rahula. Have you heard of him?

Venerable Sumana: Yes I have. He always stressed the importance of helping one another, didn't he?Do you have the article with you now?

Venerable Uditha: Yes, here it is.

Venerable Sumana: Mmm ...It looks interesting.

Venerable Uditha: Shall we prepare our presentation based on this article?

Venerable Sumana: Yes, let's start on it now.

1. Who are the two friends?
2. What are they talking about?
3. Who is the famous person mentioned in the text?
4. What are the two friends going to prepare?

Activity 01 - **Grammar**

Each other and **one another** are called reciprocal pronouns. **Each other** is generally used when talking about two people while **one another** is used for more than two people. However nowadays they are often used interchangeably.

Use the words "each other" or "one another" in meaningful sentences.

e.g. a. Venerable Sumana and Venerable Uditha shared their ideas with each other .

b. Venerable Walpola Rahula taught us to help one another.

a. 1 ....

2 ....

b. 1 ....

2 ....

Activity 02 - **Reading**

Read this article on Venerable Professor Walpola Rahula and answer the questions given below.



1. Venerable Walpola Rahula (1907–1997) was a well- known Sri Lankan Buddhist monk, scholar and writer. He was born in 1907 in Walpola, a small village in Southern Sri Lanka. At the age of thirteen, he became a monk.

2. Venerable Rahula studied initially at the Vidyalankara Pirivena and later at the University of Ceylon, where he mastered Sinhala, Pali, Sanskrit, Buddhism, History and Philosophy. He was the first Buddhist monk to have entered university and obtain a B.A. Honours (London) degree. He went on to obtain a PhD in Buddhist Philosophy from the University of London. He also studied Indian philosophy at the University of Calcutta, India and Mahayana Buddhism at Sorbonne University, France.

3. Venerable Rahula was the first Buddhist monk to become a Professor in a Western university. He was a visiting lecturer at Swarthmore College and Regents Lecturer at UCLA, USA. Later, he became the Vice-Chancellor of the Vidyodaya University (Now University of Sri Jayewardenepura). He was the founder of the Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka.

4. Venerable Rahula received a number of prestigious awards during his lifetime. Among these awards, *Tripitakavagisvaracharya* was the highest honorary title he received with the qualification Sri (Gracious). This title, which was previously held by only a very few scholars in Sri Lanka, was awarded to him by Kotte Sri Kalyani Samagri Sangha-Sabha in 1965. He was also awarded the title "Aggamaha Panditha" from Burma. He played an important role in forming the first Theravada temple in the United States, the Washington Vihara.

5. There are a large number of books on Theravada Buddhism written by Venerable Rahula. In addition to his world-renowned book *What the Buddha Taught*, Venerable Rahula published a large number of research papers on Buddhism. *History of Buddhism in Ceylon, Heritage of the Bhikkhu*, Zen and the *Taming of the Bull and Le Compendium de la Super Doctrine* (French) are some of the notable books written by Venerable Rahula.

1. When was Venerable Rahula born?
2. Where did he study?

3. What is the first Theravada temple in the United States?
4. Name three books written by Venerable Rahula.
5. What were the titles awarded to him?

Activity 03

I) Match the sub-titles with the paragraphs.

a. Positions held ....
b. Awards/ titles received ....
c. Publications ....
d. Biographic information ....
e. Education ....

II) Find opposites from the article for the words given below.

a. eastern ....   c. many ....
b. last ....   d. lowest ....

Activity 04 - **Speaking**

How to make an impromptu speech.

* You are given a topic .
* You will then have 3 - 5 minutes to prepare with a 30 second grace period.
* There is a general outline for impromptu speeches. It is as follows.

1. Introduction - 1 minute
2. First section - 1 minute
3. Second section - 1 minute
4. Third section - 1 minute
5. Conclusion - 1 minute

Activity 05 - **Speaking**

Taking the structure of the speech learnt above, present an impromptu speech using one of the topics below.

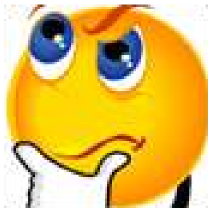
1.Venerable Walpola Rahula thero
2.Venerable Madihe Pannaseeha thero
3. Venerable Narada thero
4. Washington DC temple

Activity 06 - Vocabulary

Enrichment....**Puns**

Let's solve these puns.

Match A with B.



A	B
1. How do you spell mouse trap?	a. Q (queue)
2. What is black and white and read (red) all over?	b. C-A-T
3. What letter of the alphabet is always waiting in order?	c. A newspaper
4. What begins with T, ends with T and has T in it?	d. Rubber band-because it stretches
5. What is a teacher's favourite nation?	e. A sylla-bus
6. What English word begins and ends with the same 3 letters?	f. expla-nation
7. Name a bus you can never enter.	g. Underground
8. What's the longest word in the dictionary?	h. A tea pot



Activity 07 - **Listening**

Listen to the teacher and fill in the blanks.

Sri Lankan Buddhist Temples in the World

Washington D.C. Buddhist Vihara

1. The Washington Temple was founded in ……………………….. (1956, 1965, 1970).
2. The founder of the temple is ……………… (Venerable Dhammasiri, Venerable Madihe Pannaseeha, Venerable Pelene Vajiragnana)
3. The Washington Buddhist Vihara is the …………………….. (first, second, third)Buddhist monastery in ……………………….. (United Kingdom, Australia, United States).
4. The temple holds a number of …………………… (Sil programmes, meditation and dhamma discussions, Bodhi Pooja programmes) regularly.
5. The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Vihara was held in …………………. (2015, 2017, 2016).

Activity 08 - Reading

Read the details given about three international Buddhist temples in the world. Select one of them and write a description.

Buddhist Temple	Country	When founded	Who founded	Importance
1. Mahabodhi Viharaya	India	260 BC	Emperor Ashoka	Marking the location where the Buddha is said to have attained Enlightenment
2. Berlin Buddhist Viharaya	Frohnau, Berlin, Germany	1924 A.D.	Paul Dahike -A German physician	The oldest and largest Therawada Buddhist centre in Europe, a national heritage site
3. Amar-awathi Buddhist monastery	Eastern end of the Chitern hills in South East England	1984 A.D.	Ajahn Sumedho	Place where visitors can develop mindfulness and explore spiritual traditions

Learning Point

Grammar: **Direct Speech / Reported Speech**

Venerable Rewatha said to his students, “I will visit the Washington Buddhist Vihara. ”

The words inside the inverted commas are the actual words spoken by Venerable Rewatha to his students. This is called direct speech.

If we later wanted to report to someone else what Venerable Rewatha said to his students, we would probably say;

Venerable Rewatha told his students that he would visit the Washington Buddhist Vihara.

This is called indirect speech.

Important changes in turning direct speech to indirect speech (Reported speech)

1. Verb

Present ---> past

e.g. Ranga said, "I want a glass of water."
Ranga said that he wanted a glass of water.

Can ---> could

e.g. Amila said, " I can help you."
Amila said that he could help me.

Will ---> would

e.g. Amila said, "I will sweep the garden."
Amila said that he would sweep the garden.

Pronouns change according to the context.

e.g. Amila said, "I can help you"
Amila said that he could help me.

The children said, "We will make lanterns for Vesak."
The children said that they would make lanterns for Vesak.

Adverbs and Other Words

- ✳ now ……> then

e.g. The teacher said, “I am too busy now.”
The teacher said that he was too busy then.

- ✳ here ……> there
- ✳ tomorrow ……> the next day/ the following day

e.g. Venerable Principal said ,“I will come here tomorrow.”
Venerable Principal said that he would come there the following day.

- ✳ today …...> that day

e.g. Venerable Kassapa said , “I will finish my homework today. ”
Venerble Kassapa said that he would finish his homework that day.

- ✳ this …..> that

e.g. Venerable Palitha said, “I will come this weekend.”
Venerable Palitha said that he would come that weekend.

Activity 9 - Grammar

Turn these sentences into reported speech.

Amila



I have lost my watch.

Sahas



I usually get up before 5.30.a.m.

e.g:- Amila said that he had lost his watch.

……………………… ………………………

Kavindu



I can run very fast.

....

Kasun



I will discuss this problem with my parents.

....

Activity 10

Write the following in reported speech.

1. Venerable Samitha said, “I’m very interested in Social Studies.”
2. The monks said, “We will clean the classroom tomorrow.”
3. Kavindu said, “I clean the alms hall every day.”
4. Our teacher said, “You have to study hard.”
5. Venerable Sugatharathana said, “I can return this book to the library today.”

Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb consists of a verb in combination with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts.

e.g.:- look after (verb + preposition)
Pass away (verb +adverb)

Study the following phrasal verbs and their meanings.

Put on



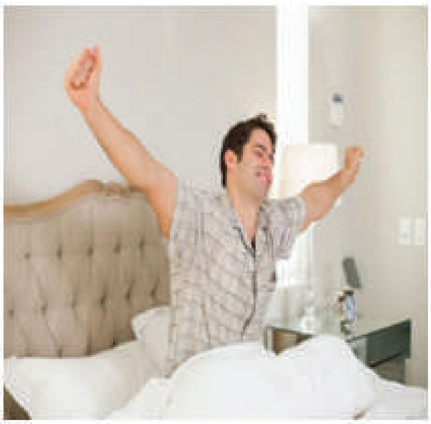
Take off



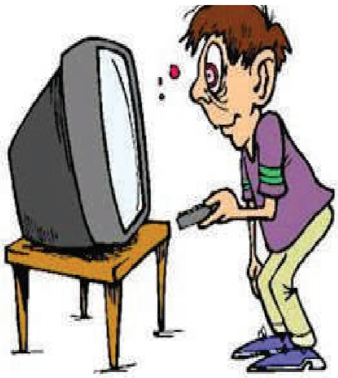
Break down



Get up



Turn on



Fall down



Activity 11

A) Fill in the blanks with the phrasal verbs given below.

fall down, put off, went on, take off, ran away

1. Please ………… your shoes before you enter the shrine room.
2. "Be careful or you will …………………," said my mother.
3. The thief ……………………….. when the police arrived.
4. Never ……………….. till tomorrow what you can do today.
5. The students ……………. working until late at night.

B) Select the most appropriate phrasal verb from the list given.

(called off, broke out, carried on, came across, look after)

1. She ……………….. in a rash after eating pineapple.
2. The cricket match was ……………….due to heavy rain.
3. I ………………… some difficult words when I was reading an English novel yesterday.
4. We should …………………… our parents when they are old.
5. Despite many personal difficulties, he ……………….his education.

Activity 12 - Vocabulary

Riddle Time - ***Let's solve these riddles***

Match A with B.



A

What is a cat's favourite movie?

1. What is the snake's favourite subject?
2. Why didn't the skeleton go to the concert last night?
3. Why does a dog wag its tail?
4. How do you make a goldfish old?
5. Why did the lamb cross the road?
6. What has a face and two hands but no arms or legs?
7. What has a neck but no head?
8. Where do you put barking dogs?
9. What do you call a pig that's been arrested for dangerous driving?
10. What is a cheetah's favourite food?

B



The sound of mew..sic.

a. because there's no one else to wag it for him.

b. take away the g!

c. to get to the baaaaarber shop!

d. a clock

e. because he had no body to go with.

f. a bottle

g. in a barking lot.

h. a road hog.

i. fast food!

j. hiss-story



Consonant Clusters

Look at these words.

kind most shield risk best

find post field desk test

The underlined parts of these words are consonant clusters. Each word ends with two consonants.

Activity 13 - Reading

Read the following poem and find words that end with consonant clusters.

Autumn



In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the booklets flow.
But in mine is the wind of Autumn.
And the first fall of the snow.

(H.W. Longfellow)

Activity 14

a. Re-order the following pictures to build up a story.



1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....

b. Rearrange these words and phrases to make meaningful sentences and match those sentences with the pictures.

Be kind as their mind is fragile

1. One day two brothers saw a tree that was filled with ripe mangoes.
2. a caretaker/was/there/in the/ garden /
3. the boys/ over /the / garden/one of /wall /jumped/into/ the
4. to pluck / began/on to / the tree /climbed / he/and /mangoes/
5. the/ caretaker /boys / the / caught/
6. them / he / gave /mango / saplings/ two/
7. boys/ in/ the saplings /planted/garden /their/ the
9. the mango trees/grew/fruit /as/time/ passed/and /bore

National Heroes and Scholars

5

Deshan : Ashan, what are you reading?

Ashan : I'm reading a book on national heroes and scholars of Sri Lanka. You know, it is said 'Reading makes a full man.'

Deshan : True, I think we should take this proverb seriously.

Ashan : Yes, when I read this book, I feel very proud of our national heroes.

Deshan : Yes, we won our independence by fighting together.

Ashan : United we stand, divided we fall.

Deshan : Yes of course ! The most important lesson that we learn from our independence struggle is how people of all races and religions fought together leaving aside their differences.

Ashan : That's right, you can't judge people by their race, religion or appearance.

Deshan : I agree and that's what we should all try to be if we are to make this country and the world a better place.

Activity 01- Vocabulary

Match 'A' with 'B' to make proverbs and write them in your writing book.

A	B
1. United we stand	has a silver lining
2. Reading makes	by its cover
3. Every cloud	a full man
4. Don't judge a book	divided we fall

b. Read the following proverbs and their meanings and do the activity that follows:

Proverb	Meaning
a. Birds of a feather flock together.	People of similar tastes enjoy the company of one another.
b. Cut your coat according to your cloth.	Learn to live within your means.
c. Never judge a book by its cover.	Do not form an opinion of a person's character by his / her outward appearance.
d. Two heads are better than one.	Two people together may solve a problem which one alone cannot.
e. Waste not, want not.	Be thrifty and you may never be in need.
f. One good turn deserves another.	People who are kind to others deserve the same treatment themselves.

c. Write the number of the proverb which suits the following students.

1. Mr. Perera looks rather unfriendly but once you get to know him well, you realise how friendly he is. (…)
2. If you earn Rs.5000 a week you should not spend all of it. (…)
3. Hasitha couldn't solve the problem on his own so he solved it together with Mehan. (…)
4. Ravi plays the piano, Kavindu plays the guitar and Gagana plays the drums, so they decided to form a band together. (…)
5. Amith helped his poor friend Ajith to study. Later Ajith became a doctor and saved Amith's life. (…)

Activity 02 - **Reading**

Match the names of the national heroes with the pictures.

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)



h)



i)



- Venerable Weliwita Saranankara Sangaraja
- Venerable Wariypola Sri Sumangala
- Venerable Kudapola

- T.B. Jayah
- Ponnambalam Ramanathan
- King Parakramabahu, the 6th
- Venerable Ananda Maitreya
- Anagarika Dharmapala
- C.W.W. Kannangara

The students of Saraswathi Maha Pirivena are at the assembly. It is Venerable Madurasara's turn to make his speech at the assembly.

Announcer: Good morning, everybody! I would like to invite Venerable Madurasara of grade 4 to make his speech.

Venerable Madurasara : Thank you.

Good morning, dear teachers and my dear friends, let me speak a few words on one of our well-known Buddhist scholars, Venerable Ananda Maitreya.

Born on 23rd August, 1896 in Kirindigala, Balangoda, Ananda Maitreya Thero was a well-respected scholar and a Buddhist monk. Before he was ordained, he studied at Kumara Vidyalaya, Balangoda. He was ordained at Sri Nandaramaya in Udumulla, Balangoda in 1909 under the guidance of Venerable Gampaha Dhammananda and Deniyaye Seelananda Theros. Venerable Ananda Maitreya went on to study at Ananda College, Colombo, where he became a teacher in 1922.

When we speak of Venerable Ananda Maitreya, we cannot forget his contribution to Buddhist education. He established the Sri Dhammananda Pirivena in Colombo in 1930. In addition, he was the author of a number of books on Buddhist Philosophy, meditation and different languages such as Sanskrit, Pali and English. Do you know that he also compiled an English – Sinhala dictionary? He was also the first teacher of Buddhism at Nalanda College when it was established in 1925. In fact, it is said that it was Venerable Ananda Maitreya who gave the school its name and the

motto which is used even today.

Now let me move on to his involvement in the field of higher education. Venerable Ananda Maitreya was appointed as the Professor of Mahayana at the Vidyodaya University, currently the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, where he was appointed as the Dean of the Faculty of Buddhist Studies in 1963 and later as the Vice Chancellor in 1966.

Venerable Ananda Maitreya's contribution to Buddhism was not limited to Sri Lanka. He travelled to many parts of the world and his valuable services were recognised by many countries. He participated in the 6th Buddhist Council in Myanmar in 1969. In recognition of his services, he was conferred with the title *"Agga Maha Pandita"* in 1956 by the Burmese government. It is the highest Sangha title which is equivalent or similar to the *Sangharaja* title given to any Buddhist monk.

Despite all these achievements, Venerable Ananda Maitreya is mostly remembered and respected for his achievement of a higher level of spiritual development through meditation and the simple, modest life he led.

This great son of Sri Lanka passed away on the 18th July, 1998 in Colombo leaving an indelible mark in our lives forever.

There's much more to be said about this great monk. However, given the limitations of time, I have to conclude my speech now. Hope you enjoyed my speech and thank you very much for being such a lovely audience.

Thank you.

Activity 03

Find the following features of a speech from the above text.

a) Greeting :-...

b) Asking for permission :- ....

c) Title :- ....

d) Moving on to a new idea :- ....

e) Ending :- ....

Activity 04

A) Complete the grid using the information given in the above speech.

1. Name	
2. Born in	
3. Date of birth	
4. School attended	
5. University worked at	
6. Titles conferred	

Activity 05

Describe the following nouns using the adjectives from the speech.

Adjectives	**Noun**
1. ………………..	scholar
2. ………………..	level
3. ……………….	development
4. ……………….	life
5. ……………….	service

Activity 06

Find words from the above speech with the following consonant clusters.

1. st –
2. ch –
3. nt –
4. sp –
5. rn –
6. nk –
7. lv –
8. lt –
9. bl –
10. tr –

Activity 07 – Listening

Listen to the teacher and complete the grid.

Name of the scholar	
Born on	
Born in	
Most famous debate was in	
Henry Steel Olcott arrived in	

Activity 08 – Writing

a. Use the following details and write a speech on Anagarika Dharmapala.

Born	17 September 1864 Matara
Nationality	Sinhalese
Other names	Don David Hewavitarane
Father	Don Carolis Hewavitharana
Mother	Mallika Dharmagunawardhana
Education	Christian College, Kotte St. Benedict's College, Kotahene St. Thomas' College, Mutwal Colombo Academy (Currently Royal College, Colombo)
Known for	Sri Lankan Independence movement Revival of Buddhism, One of the representatives for Buddhism at the Parliament of World Religions (1893)
Passed away	29 April 1933 (aged 68)

b. Follow the structure of the above speech and make a speech using one of the following topics.

1. Venerable Wariyapola Sri Sumangala
2. Ponnambalam Ramanathan
3. Venerable Thotagamuwe Sri Rahula
4. Venerable Narada
5. T.B. Jayah

Enrichment

When things go wrong
As they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging
Seems all uphill,

When the funds are low
And the debts are high,
And you want to smile
But you have to sigh
When care is pressing you
Down a bit –
Rest if you must
But don't you quit.

Life is queer
With its twists and turns
As every one of us
Sometimes learns;
And many a person turns about
When they might have won
Had they stuck it out.
Don't give up though

The pace seems slow
You may succeed with another blow.
Often the struggler has given up

When he might have captured
The victor's cup;
And he learned too late
When the night came down,
How close he was
To the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out –
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt
And you never can tell
How close you are
It may be near when it seems afar.

So stick to the fight
When you're hardest hit –
It's when things are really worst
That you must not quit

John Greenleaf Whittier

Activity 09

A) Find rhyming words from the poem.

1. will ………………
2. high ………………
3. bit ………………
4. turns ………………
5. slow ………………
6. up ………………
7. down ………………

B) Write these verbs in your writing book and underline the silent letters.

1. Debt ……………..
2. Wrong ……………..
3. Trudging ……………..

4. High ……………..
5. Often ……………..
6. Doubt ……………..

Activity 10

Read the following descriptions and write in the spaces the names of the heroes and scholars given at the end of the activity.

I. He is known in the history of Sri Lanka as a brave leader who contributed immensely to the independence struggle. He worked closely with Gongalegoda Banda and Puran Appu, who were guided and advised by him.

……………………………………………………………………….....

II. A Buddhist monk from the state of Sikkim. He was a poet and author, and an active participant in the Sri Lankan Independence movement.

……………………………………………………………………...

III. He served as Prime Minister since independence in 1948 until his death in office in 1952. He is considered as the "Father of the Nation".

…………………………………………………………………………

IV. A king who belongs to the Polonnaruwa era. He built religious monuments, hospitals, social welfare units, canals and large reservoirs. The most well-known reservoir built by him is the Parakrama Samudraya.

…………………………………………………………………………

V. A Buddhist monk and national hero who is known for re-hoisting the Sinhalese flag, before the convention that handed over control of the country to the British in 1815.

……………………………………………………………………........

a) Wariyapola Sumangala Thero
b) D.S. Senanayake
c) King Parakramabahu
d) Kadahapola Thero
e) S. Mahinda Thero



King Parakramabahu The Great

As a young boy, King Parakramabahu spent much of his time without the company of his uncles who ruled different parts of the country. He was crowned as the King of *Dakkinadesa* around 1140 AD after the death of his uncle King Kirthi Sri Megha. Over the next decade, King Parakramabahu developed the military as well as other facilities in Dakkhinadesa. Around 1153 AD, he managed to secure the power of the entire country, after a civil war. He held this position until his death in 1186 AD. During his reign King Parakramabahu gave leadership to a campaign against the Kings of Burma and helped the Pandyan dynasty fight the Chola dynasty in South India. He also maintained strong trade relations with China and the Middle East. As for the development of the country, he built religious monuments, canals and large reservoirs, such as the Parakrama Samudraya as well as hospitals and welfare centres. During his reign, Sri Lanka was known as the 'Granary of the East' since the country was self-sufficient.

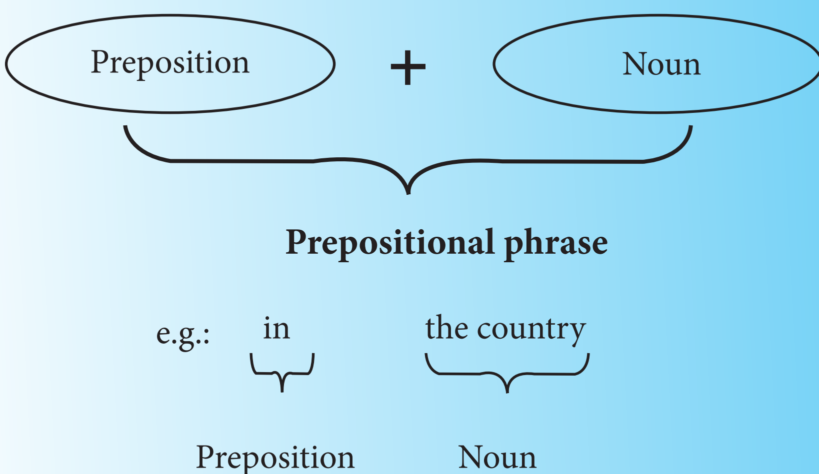
Activity 11

Read the above text and answer the questions.

I. Who is this passage about?

II. When did he start ruling over the entire island?
III. How long did he remain in this position?
IV. Name the reservoir mentioned in the text?
V. What do the following words taken from the above text refer to?
   a. his
   b. he
   c. this

Learning Point



Activity 12

Find prepositions from the text to form prepositional phrases.

I. ……………….. Dakkhinadesa
II. ……………….. the country
III. ……………….. the next decade
IV. ……………….. the King
V. ……………….. a campaign
VI. ……………….. China

VII. ……………….. the development

Activity 13

Use any five prepositional phrases to form meaningful sentences.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

The Sangha 6

Act Out

Venerable Sumana is the English teacher at Siri Sangabo Pirivena . He has brought a picture of a Buddhist monk to the class.

Venerable Sumana :	May the Triple Gem bless you, students! Do you know what the Triple Gem is?
Chamil :	Venerable Sir, as I've heard, it's the Buddha, Dhamma, and the Sangha.
Venerable Sumana :	Do you know that they are considered as a treasure for Buddhists ?
Chamil :	That's true, Venerable Sir. Who is in that picture in your hand?
Venerable Sumana :	Haven't you heard of him? He's Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Thero. He was a noble Buddhist monk who dedicated his life for the happiness and well-being of others.
Chamil :	Venerable Sir, can you tell us more about him?
Venerable Sumana :	Yes, certainly. The main purpose of today's lesson is to teach you about Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Thero.



Activity 01

1. What is the name of the pirivena?
2. Who is the English teacher in this pirivena?
3. What did the teacher bring to the classroom?
4. What were they going to learn in class today?

Liaison Vowels

Vowels which are silent in pronunciation are known as liaison vowels.

eg:- Meas**ur**e

Leis**ur**e

Activity 02 - **Grammar**

Find the words with liaison vowels from the dialogue.

a. ar - ....
b. ir - ....
c. ur - ....



The Most Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Nayaka Thero

The Most Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Nayaka Thero was a famous Sri Lankan Buddhist monk and a well-known author. He is mostly respected as a scholar of the Thripitka in the 20th century.

Born on 19th July 1897 in Rerukana in the Kalutara district, Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Thero's lay name was Rubel Gunawardena. He had his primary education at Veediyagoda school (now known as Veediyagoda Maha Vidyalaya). Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Thero entered the Order as a novice Buddhist monk (Samanera) on 08th January 1906. Since his teacher was a Burmese Buddhist monk called U. Vinayalankara Maha Thero, Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Thero received his higher ordination in Burma on 26th October 1917.

He was also known as a well- disciplined meditation trainer, as well as a recipient of the title Professor of Abhidhamma conferred to him by Vidyalankara University. He was the former Chief Prelate (Maha Nayaka) of the Swegin chapter of the Amarapura sector. Many of his books such as Buddha Neethi Sangrahaya , Patichcha Samuppadaya and Ubhaya Prathimokshaya have been used as textbooks by other scholars as well as students. He passed away on 4th July 1987.

Activity 03 - **Reading**

Read and answer the questions given below.

i. What is the Most Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Nayaka Thero well - known for?
ii. Where was he born?
iii. What was his lay name?
iv. When was he ordained?
v. Where did he get his higher ordination from?

Activity 04

Read the text and complete the table.

School attended	Name of the Teacher	Positions held	Books written	Passed away

Activity 05

Match the groups of words in A and B to make meaningful sentences.

A	B
1. Venerable R. Chandawimala was a great scholar	a. Rubel Gunawardena.
2. His lay name was	b. of the Swegin chapter.
3. He was the former Chief Prelate	c. meditation trainer.
4. He was also a	d. on 26^{th} October 1917.
5. He received his higher ordination	e. in the 20^{th} century.

Activity 6

Read the passage on most Venerable Rerukane Chandawimala Nayaka Thero again and write the words that describe the nouns.

Describing word	Noun
	monk ordination education author trainer

Reading

A Buddhist Monk

A monk can perform his tasks under many different conditions. He lives only on what is given to him. That he is such a contented one that is happy with anything that falls on to his bowl. It is the laity who take care of the monk's needs.

The Sangha on their part, give the laity advice to conduct their lives in the most correct way. In general, the members of the Sangha teach the Dhamma to help everybody to see the reality very clearly and to reduce their sufferings. A monk always bears in mind that his disciples' spiritual well-being depends on him. There are seven benefits that this relationship would bring to the monk if he protects his virtues **well**, is always active in his practices of inner progress, doesn't harm any person, has no vanity and is conscientious in his practice or his studies. He connects himself only with what is necessary.



Activity 07 - **Grammar**

Some words can funtion as both adjectives and adverbs.

e.g.:- If he protects his virtues well. (adverb)
He is not well. (adjective)

Discusss with your friends and find other similar words that function as both adjectives and adverbs.

Activity 08 - **Reading**

a. Match column A with column B.

A	B
1. Take care of	a. Be decided by
2. Falls on	b. remember
3. Bear in mind	c. comes to
4. Depend on	d. tend

b. Use the phrases in column A to complete the blanks with the following sentences.

1. Ascetic Siddhartha was satisfied only with what ……………….to the ground.
2. Our chief incumbent and the teachers ……………… all the students.
3. Children ……………………. teachers for knowledge.
4. We must ……………….. that our future depends on what we do today.

Most Venerable Narada Thero

(1) There is no need to introduce NaradaThero to Sri Lankans. This has been a very familiar name among the Buddhists of Sri Lanka over five decades. He is popular among them as he preached to both minds and hearts of people.

(2) He believed that there is some good in everyone. So he encouraged the good in man in order to make him better.

(3) Venerable Narada had a special ability to explain very deep Buddhist philosophy and psychology in such simple language that even a person who is unfamiliar with Buddhism can understand it. He was successful in getting the attention of his listeners because of his carefully selected words and controlled tone.

(4) When we talk about his writings, they are direct and clear. Most western critics appreciate Buddhism for its sweet reasonableness. Venerable Narada should be credited for this realization.

(5) Due to his untiring Dhammadutha (missionary) work abroad and his books on Buddhism, Venerable Narada Thero is well known in Buddhist circles and among those who follow Buddhism.

Activity 9

Read the above five paragraphs and match them with the paraphrased ideas given below. Write the number of the paragraph in the space given.

(a) He encourages everybody to be virtuous.

(..................)

(b) He is an excellent writer and a messenger of Buddhism.

(..................)

(c) Venerable Narada Thero is loved and respected by Sri Lankans.

(………………)

(d) Venerable Narada Thero is famous among people devoted to Buddhism
in other countries. (………………)

(e) He is a good teacher and a preacher for all. (………………)

Learning Point

Need to

Need is usually followed by an infinitive with "to."

e.g.:- You need to study hard if you want to pass the exam.

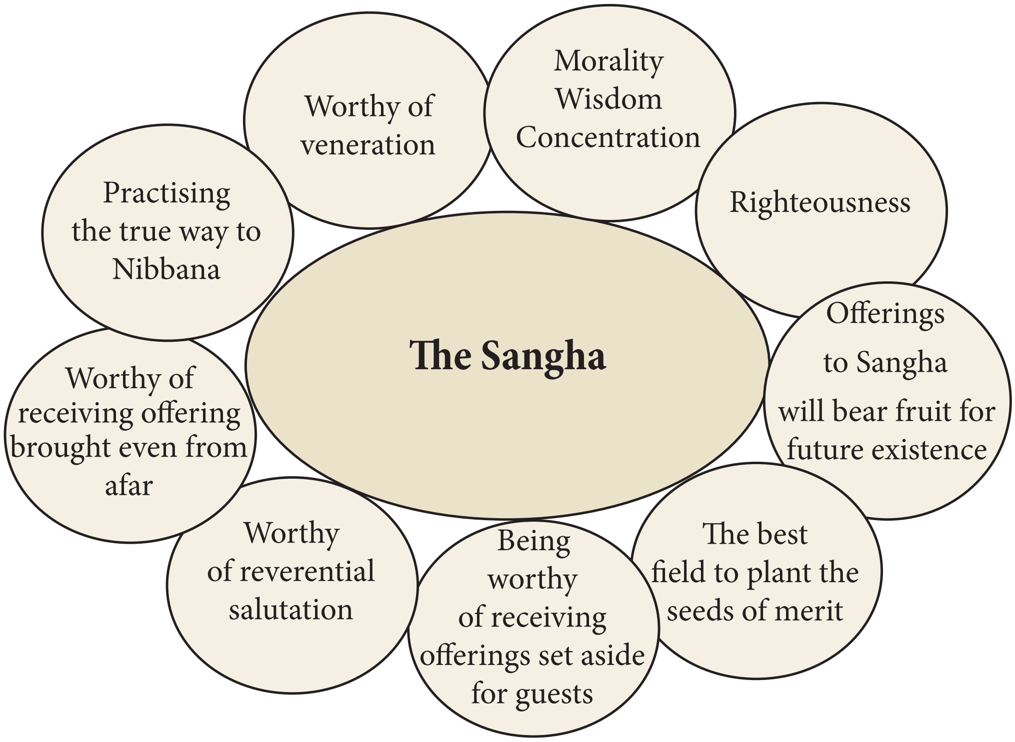
All Buddhists need to follow the five precepts..

Activity 10 - Grammar

Write five meaningful sentences with " need to."

1 ……………………………………………………..
2 ……………………………………………………..
3 ……………………………………………………..
4 ……………………………………………………..
5 ……………………………………………………..

Qualities of the Sangha



Learning Point

Syllabic Patterns

A word consists of one or more syllables.

e.g.:- Car – one syllabic

Carpet – two syllabic

Carpenter – three syllabic

Activity 11 - **Pronunciation**

Find words from the above diagram to complete the following grid.

One syllabic	Two syllabic	Three syllabic	Four syllabic

The Greatest Teacher 7

Act Out

One day a tourist from Germany came to the Galagama temple to meet the Chief Monk. He was a university student. He was Mr. Rolland. He had been collecting information on Buddhism for a research.

Mr. Rolland : Good morning, Venerable Sir.

Chief Monk : Good morning to you! May I know who you are?

Mr. Rolland : I'm Rolland from Germany,Venerable Sir.

Chief Monk : You look tired. Would you like to have a cup of tea?

Mr. Rolland : Yes, thank you, Venerable Sir.

Chief Monk : Mr.Rolland, what brings you here? Can I help you?

Mr. Rolland : Venerable Sir, I am a university student from Germany. For my Masters degree I am doing a research on Theravada Buddhism. Therefore I've been collecting information on this topic and I also like to study Buddhist philosophy.

Activity 01 - **Reading**

Complete the following sentences choosing the correct words from the box.

give, selected, help, collecting, return, like, get, brings, have

1. Would you like to____________ a cup of tea ?
2. Then Mr.Rolland, what____________ you here ?
3. For my Masters degree I have___________ Theravada Buddhism.
4. Therefore I have been ____________ information.
5. I' ll ____________ you some books.
6. When should I ___________ these books ?
7. They will help you to ___________ what you want.

Flamboyant Truth

Buddhism has awoken considerable interest in the western countries.There are many scholars who enjoy the reality of Dhamma. They believe that the doctrine of the Buddha may help man to clear his mind. In this context, many psychologists believe that meditation is the most suitable way to calm the mind. Having understood the purity of Theravada Buddhism, today many scholars as well as millionaires have become Buddhist monks.

By reading a booklet written on ''The debate of Panadura" (***Panadurawadaya***) which was held in 1873 at Panadura, Sir Henry Steel Olcott became a Buddhist. He also rendered a great service to Buddhasasana in Sri lanka. "The Buddhist Catechism" is a well-known book written by Henry Steel Olcott. The prominent modern scientist Sir. Arthur C. Clarke has predicted in his treatise 'The Deep Sea' that Buddhism will be the only religion that remains in the world by 2050. Therefore certainly we can be proud of our small island where Theravada Buddhism remains safely.



Activity 02 - **Speaking and Reading**

Answer the following questions orally and then write your answers in your exercise book.

1 . Who enjoys the reality of Dhamma ?
2 . How does the Dhamma help man ?
3. Who did a great service to Buddhasasana?
4. Who is Sir Arthur C.Clarke?
5. What is the name of the book he wrote?

Activity 03 - **Reading**

Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

1. There are many__________who enjoy the reality of Dhamma.
2. Many __________ believe that meditation is the most suitable way to calm the mind.
3. Having understood the_________of Theravada Buddhism, many scholars and__________have become Buddhist monks.
4. Therefore certainly we can be_________our small_________ .

purity	proud of	scholors	millionaires	island	psychologists	purity
			proud of	scholars		

Activity 04

Match the groups of words in A and B to make meaningful sentences.

A	B
1. Buddhism will be the	✳ may help man to clear his mind.
2. The doctrine of the Buddha	✳ believe that meditation is the most suitable way to calm the mind.
3. Many psychologists	✳ only religion that remains in the world by 2050

The Bullet Proof Coat

One day a man came to meet Walawwe Hamu. His name was Martin. He was known to Hamu. Carrying a parcel under his arm, he came to the courtyard of the Walawwa. Then he respectfully called to Walawwe Hamu.

Man :- Hamu.... Hamu....

Hamu :- Oh , Martin! I haven't seen you for a long time. How are you?

Man :- I am fine, thank you Hamu. Today I came to meet you for a very urgent matter. There is something I want to talk to you about.

Hamu :- Urgent matter! What is it Martin?

Man :- Hamu, I have a valuable bullet proof coat. I inherited it from my ancestors. As we are poor people, such a valuable thing is useless to us. So I thought I'd give it to you and get something in return.

Hamu :- Very good, very good, because I have been looking for such a thing for my protection.

You are a good man. I'll pay you well. Now we'll check it. Martin you put on the coat, I'll bring the gun.

(Hamu goes inside, after a short while he comes out with a gun.)

Hamu :- Where is the man? (looks here and there)
(He sees the man running through the coconut grove.)
Ah! He is running Hey !
Hey! Stop stop!

Activity 05

A. Answer the questions orally, then write them in your book.

1. What was the name of the man who came to Walawwa?
2. Where was the parcel?
3. What did he bring ?
4. Did Hamu chase away the man ?
5. What did Hamu ask the man to do?
6. Did Hamu bring the gun?
7. Was the man in the compound when Hamu came out?

Activity 06

Write the meaning against each word / phrase selecting words from the box.

nice , wear , speak , person , defence , arrived , compound , precious , forefathers, bundle

1. man
2. came
3. courtyard
4. parcel
5. talk
6. valuable

7. good
8. ancestors
9. put on
10. protection

Activity 07

Make sentences using the following table.

One day a man He was He respectfully There is something to I brought it to Martin, you	tell give came put on known called	to meet Walawwe Hamu the coat to Walawwe Hamu you to Walawwe Hamu you and get something in return

The Farsighted Leader

A fleet of bullock carts loaded with merchandise was slowly crossing a desert. Day was about to break. The rays of the morning sun were slightly visible at the far end of the eastern sky. The merchants as well as the bulls were exhausted alike after a whole night's walk. But unfortunately an unexpected incident happened. They had come back to the very same place where they had spent the previous day. As the front charioteer had fallen asleep , the bulls had no one to guide them. So, they returned to the same place after wandering in circles. The problem they faced now was lack of water. They did not have even a small pail of water.

Having understood the gravity of the problem, the leader of the merchants began to think of a way to overcome it. Despite the tiredness and the bad weather, he began to walk here and there in the desert. He looked around. Suddenly his eyes fell on a bush of panic grass. He knew that where there was bush of panic grass there was bound to be water in the surrouning area. After digging around the place, he found a slate of granite. He heard the sound of flowing water under the slate. He took a sledge hammer and broke the slate. As soon as he broke the slate, water sprang out of the hole. In this manner, as a far-sighted leader, he was able to save the lives of his men and the bulls.

Extracted from *Apannaka Jathakaya*



Activity 08

Answer the following questions.

1. Where was the fleet of bullock carts?
2. Where were the rays of morning sun?
3. What happened to the front charioteer?
4. Did they have enough water?
5. What did the leader of the merchants see?
6. What did he see after digging the hole ?

Learning Point

Complex Sentences

Complex sentences are made of two clauses.

1. Main clause
2. Subordinate clause

e.g. ;

Monks accepted the alms (main clause) which were offered by the devotees. (subordinate clause)

Activity 09

Separate the subordinate clause and the main clause of the following.

1. They had come back to the very same place where they had spent the previous day.
2. As the front charioteer had fallen asleep, the bulls returned to the same place after wandering in circles.
3. When he understood the gravity of the problem, the leader of the merchant began to think of a way to overcome it.
4. As soon as he broke the slate, water sprang out of the hole.
5. Although he was tired, he began to walk here and there in the desert.
6. After he dug around the place, he found a slate of granite.

Activity 10 - **Grammar**

Write the story in your own words. You may use the following sequencing words.

(first , then ,after that, next, finally, second)

Activity 11 - **Vocabulary**

Refer to a dictionary and find the meaning of the following words.

1. un loaded	6. good
2. western	7. shortsighted
3. fast	8. evening
4. near	9. fortunately
5. invisible	10. before

Be Innovative ! 8

Work out your own salvation. Do not depend on others.
The Buddha

Pronunciation Practice

talk	*careful*	*well-known*	*scholars*	*cure*

Act Out

Three friends - Sumithra, Kapila and Manjula - while cleaning the temple terrace, are talking about the new donation that they are going to receive. Venerable Revatha joins them.

Venerable Revatha : Good evening, children! You look very happy.



Friends : Good evening ,Venerable Sir!

Sumithra : One of my cousins is going to donate a computer to our Inventors' Club.

Manjula : And the internet connection, too.

Venerable Revatha : So, that's why you look so happy.

Kapila : My father thinks that it's great to have a computer for our club but he feels that there should be an adult to supervise us when we are using the internet.

Venerable Revatha : That's true.

Manjula : Of course. When <u>we</u> connect to the internet, we can access a lot of information from all corners of the world with just a simple click.

Venerable Revatha : <u>It</u> will also allow us to exchange ideas and materials with other clubs.

Manjula : How about exchanging ideas with well-known scholars and inventors?

Venerable Revatha: That's possible too.

Sumithra : Will <u>we</u> have access to many e- reading materials?

Venerable Revatha : Why not? But you have to be careful when you are looking for any information on the web because some information that's available online could be unreliable.

Sumithra : Venerable Sir, could we arrange a meeting for the members of the club with you? We want to educate them about the proper use of technology.

Venerable Revatha : That's good. Prevention is better than cure! And also you can organize a debate. Invite your parents, too. Discuss among yourselves and let me know the date in advance.

Friends : Thank you very much, Venerable Sir.

Venerable Revatha : May the Triple Gem bless you!

Activity 01 - **Reading**

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the friends going to receive as a donation?
2. From whom is the donation?
3. Are all the sources found online trustworthy? Pick the sentence which gives the answer.

4. What do the underlined words refer to?
   a) it   b) we
5. Imagine that you are a member of the Inventors' Club. Are you happy about the donation that you are going to receive? Give your reasons.

Activity 02 - **Speaking**

Organize a debate on the following topic.

Proposing team - ' The computer and the internet are essential for students'.

Opposing team- ' The computer and the internet are not essential for students.'

You may use the following phrases.

- I firmly believe that...
- Because of ....
- As a result of ......
- In my view ......
- ...... to prove ......
- .... enough evidence .....
- .... known fact...
- Undoubtedly ....
- ..... crystal clear .....
- Obviously
- In my opinion......

Silent letters - <u>Revision</u>

mnemonic autum**n** recei**p**t i**s**land lis**t**en
g**u**ilt ans**w**er

The bold-typed letters in the above words are silent letters and can occur in;

initial position,	e.g.: **m**nemonic
mid position,	e.g.: lis**t**en
end position	e.g.: hym**n**

Activity 03

Read the following words aloud and pick the odd word considering the pronunciation of the letters in **red.**

1. **p**sychology,	recei**p**t,	cu**p**board,	com**p**uter
2. **m**nemonic ,	**m**aterials,	sal**m**on,	cal**m**
3. cu**r**e,	ma**r**oon,	pu**r**e,	ca**r**e
4. kno**w**ledge,	ans**w**er,	**w**onderful,	s**w**ord
5. cas**t**le,	buffe**t**,	me**t**al,	freight sache**t**

<u>Learning Point</u>

Complex Sentences

Sentence 1 - My cousin is going to donate a computer for our Inventors' Club.
Sentence 2 - He works as a computer engineer.

Subordinate clause

My cousin, <u>**who** works as a computer engineer,</u> is going to donate a computer for our Inventors' Club.

Activity 04 - **Grammar**

Pick the complex sentences from the conversation given above. Underline the subordinate clause.

Activity 05

Join the sentences given below using 'who' or 'which' and underline the subordinate clause.

1. That is a portrait of Alexander Graham Bell.
   He invented the telephone.
2. A dictionary is a book.
   It gives a lot of information about words.
3. Surendra is a brilliant boy.
   He has won the praise of the teachers.
4. Venerable Sumanatissa is a great preacher.
   He is famous all over the world for his inspiring sermons.
5. All his inventions are displayed in the exhibition.
   They have already won medals.

Activity 06

Join the following pairs of simple sentences using the connectives given within brackets.

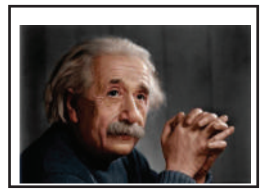
1. All the members were present at the meeting.
   They were very busy. (although)
2. I was waiting at the bus stop.
   Three buses went by in the opposite direction. (while)
3. He was not selected for the post.
   He lacked necessary qualifications. (because)
4. Computers have come a long way.
   They first came on the market. (since)
5. He had just started reading the book.
   The bell rang then. (when)

The following presentation was made at the annual meeting of the Inventors' Club by a guest speaker.

Good morning everybody! Let me start my presentation with a saying from our own well–known scholar Cumarathunga Munidasa - "*Aluth Aluth De Nothanana Jathiya Lowa Nonagi*", which means that if we don't invent new things we will not develop as a nation. Do you agree with me if I say that creativity and innovations are very important for the progress of a country?



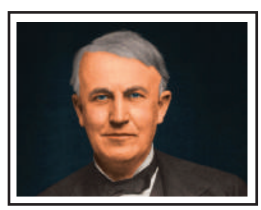
Albert Einstein once said, "Imagination is everything. It is the preview of life's coming attractions". Yes, imagination is very important. It is the path to innovation, which can eventually lead to the success of the individual as well as the society. **Continuous** thinking alone does not support the nation. We must put into practice what we imagine.



According to the Global Innovation Index (GII) of 2016 , Sri Lanka is ranked 91st. We stand behind India, but ahead of other key South Asian countries. Switzerland topped this year's ranking. This shows that we have a fair way to go.

Do we have an innovative culture which leads us to inventions? Or have we become the simple consumers of what others produce rather than invent and develop things for ourselves? Are we going to be mere talkers of our great history without trying to continue the legacy of our forefathers?

At this point I would like to bring to your attention a saying by Thomas Alwa Edison which goes like this, 'I never did anything by accident, nor did any of my inventions come by accident; they came by work.' Imagine what the world would be like today if he had given up the tiresome attempt of inventing the bulb which he failed at for 999 times.



I would like to show you a cartoon strip I found in one of the magazines. This is a very good message for all of us. Can you understand what it is trying to communicate here?



It's high time we tried out new things of our own.We have already kept many records as young inventors. Many sons and daughters of mother Sri Lanka have already brought glory to the country through their talents and power of imagination. I am happy to see that your club has started work to encourage young inventors.

Last but not least, I would like to quote something the Buddha, the greatest inventor in the world said, 'Mind is everything. What we think, we become.' So, let's be open - minded about new ideas and work hard to bring forth things which would make the world a better place.

Activity 07 - **Reading**

Answer the questions given below.

1. What is the presentation about?
2. What does GII refer to?
3. Out of the following quotations from Thomas A. Edisan, select the one which does not match the cartoon given above.

   Quotes of Thomas A. Edison

   a) Our greatest weakness lies in giving up. The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time.

b) I never did anything by accident, nor did any of my inventions come by accident; they came by work.
c) Many of life's failures are people who did not realize how close they were to success when they gave up.

4. List out the sayings of the great personalities mentioned in the presentation.
5. Find synonyms for the following from the presentation.
   a) academic
   b) development
   c) finally
   d) users
6. Find the word class of the words given below. Refer to a dictionary to check your answers.
   a) innovative
   b) imagination
   c) glory
   d) already
   e) topped

Copy the following grid into your writing book and write the above list of words accordingly. Find more words from the presentation for each column.

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb

Activity 08

Read the list of words given below which can be used as adverbs as well as adjectives.

fast , early , late , hard , well

Read the following sentences and identify the function of the words in italic, adjective or adverb.

1. They won the relay as they all ran *fast*.
2. Susanthika Jayasinghe is a *fast* sprinter.
3. I don't feel *well* today.
4. The devotees looked after the helpless people *well*.
5. It's getting *late*. Let's clean the classroom quickly.
6. They worked *late* into the night to complete the assignment.
7. The bus was five minutes *early*.
8. The bus came five minutes *early*.
9. He worked *hard* to achieve his goal and finally reached it.
10. Though inventing something totally new is *hard* work, he succeeded in it.

Activity 09

Build up a story using the cartoon strip given in the above presentation. You may use the correct form of the words/ phrases given in the box.

> one day, dig, mine, diamonds, gems, tired, give up, finally, unfortunately

Activity 10

Match the idioms given below with their meaning.

1. reinvent the wheel
2. chance one's arm
3. think out of the box
4. at the drop of a hat
5. to cross the bridge when you come to it

a) not to worry about a problem before it happens actually
b) immediately, without hesitating
c) waste time trying to create something that already exists and works well
d) take a risk although there is little hope of success
e) to think about something differently/ imaginatively

Activity 11

Fill in the blanks using the above idioms appropriately. You may do necessary changes.

1. Everything is packed and we are ready to move; we can leave ....
2. These pupils are incredibly creative. They always ....
3. Preparing the report once again is just.. ....
4. My friends just waste their time worrying about their future. I'll ....
5. He knew there was little hope of getting selected to the group but he decided to .... anyway.

Activity 12 - **Listening**

You are going to listen to short descriptions about four great inventions. Listen to the teacher and underline the correct answer.

(a) Louis Braille invented the Braille system in ...
1) 1825 2) 1824 3) 1842

(b) He was a .... when he invented the Braille system.
1) professor 2) scientist 3) student

(c) The first wheel was made of ...
1) wood 2) spoke 3) metal

(d) .... invented the magnetic compass.
1) Mesopotamians 2) Egyptians 3) Chinese

(e) The wood-based paper making process was started in ....
1) 105 AD 2) the 19th century 3) 105 BC

Activity 13 - **Reading**

The following stanzas are from the poem - Don't Quit. Read and do the activity given below.

Don't Quit

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will;
When the road you're trudging seems all uphill;
When the funds are low and the debts are high;

And you want to smile but you have to sigh.
When all is pressing you down a bit-
Rest if you must, but don't quit

Success is failure turned inside out;
The silver tint on the clouds of doubt;
And you can never tell how close you are;
It may be near when it seems far.

So stick to the fight when you are hardest hit -
It's when things go wrong that you must not quit.

John Greenleaf Whittier

1. Make a list of antonyms given in the above poem.
   e.g. : low - high

2. Find rhyming words from the poem.
   a) will
   b) high
   c) bit
   d) out
   e) are
   f) hit

3. Pick a complex sentence from the poem.
4. According to the poem, when should we give up? Pick the best answer.
   a) When the work is very challenging.
   b) When we are tired.
   c) Never.

5. What is the message given by the poem?

6. What are the key words that are used repeatedly to emphasize the message?

Harmonious Living

9

May all living beings always live happily,
free from animosity.
May all share in the blessings
springing from the good I have done.

Act Out

Nethmina is at home, watching a video. Kusal visits him.

Kusal :	May I come in?
Nethmina :	Hello, Kusal! Come in, please.
Kusal :	Did I disturb you? What are you watching?
Nethmina :	It's a sermon recorded by my cousin in California. He sent me this video as it was preached by our Chief Incumbent, Venerable Thalpathwewe Dhammajothi .
Kusal :	Really? That means, Venerable Sir had been invited to America.
Nethmina :	Yes. Last month he went to England too. You see, Buddhist philosophy has been accepted as the relief by many, even in the west.
Kusal :	Yes, you are right. Most of them are interested in Buddhist philosophy now.
Nethmina :	By the way, I have heard that American English is different from British English.

Kusal : Hm... There are differences but let's discuss them later. Let's watch the video now.

- The following is the first part of the sermon by Venerable Thalpathwewe Dhammajothi at California.

Namo thassa ...

Susukhang vatha jeewāma - Verinesu averino

Verinesu manussesu - viharāma averino

Happily indeed we live angerless among the angry; among the angry men do we abide without anger (Dhammapada - Chapter 15 Sukha Vaggo - **Happiness** -1st verse)

Once there was a dispute between the farmers of the Shakya and Koliya clans over sharing the water in the Rohini River. Gradually this was developed into a battle between the two states. The Buddha, having understood that there would be a great problem, inquired the reason for the dispute. None could answer the question raised by the Buddha. Even the rulers failed. Then the Buddha asked, "Which is more valuble, human life or water?" Both parties agreed that human life is more valuable than water. The Buddha then took this *gatha* as the theme to preach a sermon on the value of harmonious living.

Activity 02 - Reading

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of the river mentioned?
2. What was the cause of the dispute?
3. Who were the two parties involved in the battle?
4. Did the chiefs who declared the war know the root cause of the dispute?
5. According to the text which is more valuable ; life of a human being or water?

6. Write what the listeners can learn from this part of the sermon.

Activity 03 - **Speaking**

The following is another verse from Dhammapada. Write a short sermon taking this verse as the theme. Edit your draft in groups and deliver it to the class.

Natthi rāgasamō aggi - natthi dōsasamō kali
Natthi khandhādisa dukkhā - natthi santhi parang sukhang

There is no fire like lust; there is no stain like anger; there is nothing so painful as the aggregates; and there is no happiness greater than the perfect calm.

(Dhammapada - Chapter 15 Sukha Vaggo - H**appine**ss- 6th verse)

Pre-reading : Refer to a dictionary and find the word class of the following words.

harmony   harmonize   harmonious   harmoniously

Nethmina and Kusal were talking about different varieties of English; American and British. Refer to the following section of the dictionary page and do the task given below.

har • mon • ica BrE / hɑːˈmɒnɪkə / NAmE / hɑːrˈmɑːnɪkə /noun
(**BrE** also ˈ **mouth organ**)
a small musical instrument that you hold near your mouth and play by blowing or sucking air through it

---

har • mo • ni • ous adjective BrE / hɑːˈməʊniəs / NAmE / hɑːrˈmoʊniəs /

1 (of relationships, etc.) friendly, peaceful and without any disagreement :
- a harmonious alliance between management and workers

2 arranged together in a pleasing way so that each part goes well with the others :

SYN pleasing
- a harmonious combination of colours

3 (of sounds) very pleasant when played or sung together

har • mo • ni • ous • ly/ BrE hɑːˈməʊniəsli ; NAmE hɑːrˈmoʊniəsli /**adverb**
- They worked very harmoniously together.

---

har • mo • nium BrE / hɑːˈməʊniəm / NAmE / hɑːrˈmoʊniəm / **noun**
a musical instrument like a small organ. Air is forced through metal pipes to produce the sound and the different notes are played on the keyboard.

---

har • mon • ize (**BrE also** - **ise**)
BrE / ˈhɑːmənaɪz / NAmE / ˈhɑːrmənaɪz /**verb**

1 [intransitive] ~ (with sth)if two or more things **harmonize** with each other or one thing **harmonizes** with the other, the things go well together and produce an attractive result:
- The new building does not harmonize with its surroundings.

2 [**transitive**]~ **sth** to make systems or rules similar in different countries or organizations:
- the need to harmonize tax levels across the European Union

3 [**intransitive**]~ (**with sb/sth**) to play or sing music that combines with the main tune to make a pleasing sound:
- Sally sang the melody while I harmonized.
- The singers harmonize well.
- to harmonize with the lead singer

har• mon• iza• tion, -isa• tion / **BrE** ˌhɑːmənaɪˈzeɪʃn ; **NAmE** ˌhɑːrmənəˈzeɪʃn / **noun[uncountable , countable**]

har • mony BrE / ˈhɑːməni / **NAmE** / ˈhɑːrməni / noun (**plural har • monies**)

1 [**uncountable**]a state of peaceful existence and agreement:
- the need to **be in harmony with** our environment.
- to live together in perfect harmony.
- **social/racial harmony**

2 [**uncountable , countable**](music) the way in which different notes that are played or sung together combine to make a pleasing sound:
- to sing in harmony
- to study four-part harmony.
- passionate lyrics and stunning vocal harmonies

3 [**countable , uncountable**] a pleasing combination of related things:
- the harmony of colour in nature
- The designer's aim is to produce a harmony of shape and texture.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 8th edition, Oxford University Press, 2010

Activity 04 - Vocabulary

[A]

1. Give a synonym for 'harmonious'.
2. What is the adverb of 'harmonious' ?
3. What are the two music instruments given in the dictionary page? Name the two.

a) 

b) 

4. How many meanings are given for the word 'harmonize'?
5. What is the plural form of 'harmony'?

[B] Refer to the word class of each word and fill in the blanks using the correct form.

1. All the members of the happy group worked very .... together. (harmonious / harmoniously)
2. The .... agreement made everyone happy. (harmony / harmonious)
3. We must work hard to establish social .... (harmonise / harmony)
4. Their ideas .... well with the theme of the project. (harmonise / harmony)
5. The .... of our life style with the nature reduces a lot of problems. (harmony / harmoniously)

[C]

1. What do the following abbreviations stand for?

* BrE -
* NAmE -

2. Is there a difference in pronouncing the word 'harmonious' in British English and American English?
3. Do the Americans use the word mouth organ? What do they call it?
4. Which variety of English spells the word as 'harmonise'
5. List out the differences between British English and American English found in the above section of the dictionary.

[D] Work in groups.

Refer to dictionaries, encyclopaedia etc. and list out the other differences you find in different varieties of English? Give examples.

Activity 05

The above dictionary page gives the different spelling conventions of the word 'harmonise'.

British English - harmonise / harmonize
American English - harmonize

Note : British convention is accepted and commonly used in Sri Lanka.

The following words are printed in the usual American English way. Write how they would usually be written in British English.

1. catalog
2. center
3. color
4. favorite
5. traveling
6. humor
7. honorable
8. theater

Activity 06

Apart from the pronunciation and spelling difference, there are differences in some terms/ words used in these two varieties of English.

e.g. : pavement - sidewalk





Replace the underlined words which are found in British English with the matching American English ones given in the box. Read the sentences aloud.



elevator / line / airplane / first floor / cell phone / subway / resume / closet /

1. If you're interested in applying for the post of lecturer, please email your *CV* to the Buddhist centre.
2. You can take the *lift* or walk up the stairs to reach the rooftop.
3. Please collect your keys at the reception desk on the *groundfloor*.
4. It's easier to travel to Delhi from Chennai in an *aeroplane*.
5. Overuse of *mobile* phone results in health hazards in.
6. Please keep your clothes in this *wardrobe*.
7. How long have you been in the *queue*?
8. *Underground* trains are a common sight in developed countries.

Activity 07 - Reading

Given below is a part of an essay written by a student of your age. Read and answer the questions.

All people on this earth share the same resources. **Hence,** people have to learn to live in harmony with nature and other living beings. It is the duty of the man to protect the environment and other living beings that inhabit the earth; **therefore** he could expect nature to behave in a favourable manner. It is advisable to stop affecting nature through pollution and deforestation, **otherwise** man will be forced to repent for generations. **Sadly,** some people go against the nature and as a result droughts, landslides, floods etc. occur. **Also** it is predicted that if people continue to go against the nature, its fury is to be expected. **Honestly,** people should be farsighted and understand the value of protecting the nature **while** taking a vow to plant at least one

tree each year. This will be a great contribution to the Mother Nature.

1. What is the duty of the man according to the text?
2. How do people affect nature?
3. What do people experience as a result of going against nature?
4. How can man contribute to the Mother Nature?

Learning Point

Look at the following sentence.

- It is advisable to stop affecting nature through pollution and deforestation otherwise man will be forced to repent for generations.

Here the word **otherwise** connects the idea.

- It is the duty of the man to protect the environment and other living beings that inhabit the earth; therefore he could expect nature to behave in a favourable manner.

Here the word **therefore** also connects the ideas. Now look at the following examples.

1. Rajitha studies well; ***therefore,*** he gets good marks every term.
2. Sashrika needs to put more effort into his work, ***otherwise*** he will not get good marks.
3. Kumari went into the store; ***however***, she didn't find anything she wanted to buy.

The words 'therefore', 'otherwise' and 'however' are called adverbs which connect ideas.

Now look at the following sentences.

1. Sadly, some people go against the nature and as a result droughts, landslides, floods etc. occur.
2. Honestly, people should be farsighted and understand the value of protecting the nature while taking a vow to plant at least a tree each year.

Here the words **sadly** and **honestly** act as adverbs which convey attitudes/ideas. The following list gives some more examples.

honestly	certainly	really	hopefully
unfortunately	luckily	frankly	sadly

Activity 08 - Grammar

Use the words given in the box to complete the blanks.

therefore, hopefully, honestly, otherwise, however

1. We wanted to spend the whole day playing ; ………………., the rain made us to be at home.
2. ……………….. I'm tired and I can't do this work.
3. Nadun couldn't make me out; …………….. he would've stopped to talk to me.
4. Samitha is a good boy; …………………… he is always praised by others.
5. My friend is absent today. ……………….. he will come tomorrow.

Activity 09

Join each pair of sentences using a suitable adverb from the box.

otherwise	therefore	naturally	luckily

1. He was lazy to study.
   He got low marks.

2. It started raining.
   Nath had an umbrella.

3. We practised well.
   I think we will win.

4. You had better study hard.
   You will fail the exam.